

Hongkong Daily Press.

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FOR 1906.**

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A. S. WATSON & CO.,
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Hongkong, 5th July, 1906. [30]

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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JULY 13th, 1906

From time to time reports, generally in-
dignantly denied, it is true, have come to
hand regarding the action of the Japanese
in Manchuria. The drift of these reports
has been that while the Japanese have
taken full advantage of the time allowed for
evacuation to exclude all foreign trade not
under the Japanese flag, as well as all
foreigners, traders or otherwise, they have
practically thrown the country open to
their own countrymen, and not only this,
but have in every way encouraged them in
settling on the land, and have so mani-
pulated affairs that these settlers have
been able to introduce their commodities
throughout the length and breadth of the
land without having to pay any duty or
charges whatever. Whether as a conse-
quence of this preferential treatment, or
from some other cause, it is undoubtedly
the fact that since the conclusion of the
war, and with the full knowledge, if not
the actual connivance of the Japanese
authorities, large tracts of fertile land in
Manchuria have actually passed into full
occupation of Japanese settlers; whilst
Newchwang and the cities about Moukden
are at the moment, so far as their popula-
tion is concerned, actually more Japanese
than Chinese. So carefully has the veil
been thrown over these proceedings that
the methods adopted have not yet been
disclosed; and almost the only evidence
appears to be the actual presence of thou-
sands, if not tens of thousands, of Japanese
squatters, whilst the cordon has been so
efficiently maintained towards all others
that not a single merchant of any nation,

other than Japanese, has been permitted to
see for himself the actual position of affairs.
It seems curious under the circumstances
of the time and place that there should
by any question as to the facts of the
case; yet the fact remains that not
withstanding that the Shanghai General
Chamber of Commerce sent up a deputation
to the place to make enquiries on the spot,
there still remains a good deal of uncer-
tainty as to the manner in which the
position has been brought about. Refer-
ring to the port of Dalay, the following
appears in the report. Dalay is stated to
be the port "through which Japanese,
in the absence of a Chinese Customs station,
are now bringing in their goods not only
free of import duty, but free also of their
charges, to any point in the interior to which
transportation can be effected by rail."

That the situation is complicated is
certain. The Japanese engaged to finally
evacuate the province by the end of the
present year, and there is no reason to
doubt that they are using their best endeavours
towards that end. They are entitled
to possession of Port Arthur and Dalay,
and profess to be actuated with the desire
to remove all possible objects which may
interfere with the throwing open in the
fullest manner of the port; but they plead
that the necessities of the evacuation stand
in the way, and allege this as the only
reason why they have not as yet done so.
This is understandable if it represent the
true position, but there are two things that
seem to show affairs in a different light.
The first of these is that all this time
private Japanese dealers have been per-
mitted to freely use the port; the second
is that the Japanese Government is very
badly inoculated with the ideas of the
protectionists, and her new tariff ex-
ceeds in its avowed protectionism even
those of Germany and the United
States. Of course the plausible excuse
is made that the high tariff is necessary for
purposes of revenue. On the other hand,
with regard to Manchuria it is undoubtedly
the fact that Russia has been evincing a
disposition to repeat her tactics of 1903,
and deliberately, and in the face of her
solemn engagements, retain by any means
whatever her hold on the northern portion
of the province. Under these circumstances
it is but natural that Japan on her side
should seek so far as possible to secure her
own position, and is above all things
desirous of covering up as far as possible
her doings and intentions; and above all
little disposed to throw open to all her
section of the railway on which her
successful resistance to Russian encroach-
ments largely depends. Had the Chinese
Government shown any disposition to work
with Japan towards this end there would
have been the less necessity to adopt this
course, but that Government with its usual
crooked and short-sighted policy has ever
since the conclusion of peace been
practically playing into the hands of Russia,
while throwing every obstacle across Japan's
track; and Japan is justly nettled that
having so far as practicable taken the
chestnuts out of the fire in China's interest,
she should now be treated as an arch
conspirator. All this undoubtedly goes
far to show that President Roosevelt's
well-meant interference was at least
premature, and that in the interests of the
whole civilised world the situation is little
if anything better than it was before the
opening of negotiations at Portsmouth.
Under the conditions it hardly seems that
any good can come of seeking in any way to
strengthen China's position in the matter.
Even if China had the physical power and
energy to step in between Russia and Japan,
her shuffling conduct has reduced her moral
influence to a nullity. On the other hand,
it is as little advisable to place in the hands
of Japan the practical control of the gate way
to Manchuria for which she has certainly
been intriguing. In the long run it would
be doubtless advisable that Dalay should
be open as a free port to all, as long as
Japan holds the railway she would still
have the advantage of the possession of the
back-door, and this with her present aims
and policy would be dangerous for all the
other Powers. Could Russia be brought to
perceive the error of her ways, and see that
her insatiable desire for more territory is
really responsible for her fall, much good
might come of it; but Russia is Russia
still, and is likely to remain so to the end;
and nations, like individuals, in a state of
disintegration are most dangerous. Under
the circumstances, and this is about the
greatest difficulty of all, it is inadmissible
to attempt to muzzle either Japan or China,
and of this both are fully aware. Yet the
feeling that at the moment this is practically
the case brings with it a feeling akin to
humiliation.

The plague total yesterday stood at 865
cases.

The laying of the cable Saigon-Poulo
Condore, Pontasack is finished.

The cap presented by Mr. J. C. Gow to the
Hongkong Volunteer Reserve Association is
limited to members having a handicap of six
and over, not four, as stated in the circular sent
to members.

During the first quarter of 1906 the exportation
of rice from Saigon has risen to 131,339
tons. The principal destinations were: France,
28,375 tons; Dutch Indies, 22,285 tons;
Philippines, 19,265 tons; Hongkong, 15,511
tons; and Japan, 34,526 tons.

The Parsones of Hongkong have engaged
counsel to represent them in the Shanghai
litigation to which we recently referred. The
case is whether the trustees for certain property
in Shanghai may use it for purposes not
specified in the trust deeds, if objection be
made.

We note in a recent printing-trade journal
that the fact of a workman completing twenty-
five years' service in a firm is regarded as
worthy of a paragraph "in these days of labour
troubles." Apropos we may mention the
death this week of a compositor who has
been in the employment of the Daily Press for
the long period of 47 years.

Prince Ching has approached the Foreign
Ministers with a view to drawing up special
regulations to control the Christian missions
in China to supersede or enlarge on the
indefinite clauses in the existing treaties. The
Ministers are said by the *Nanyang* to have
agreed to receive and refer China's suggestions
to their Governments for consideration.

The writer of the "Lettre de Hongkong" in
L'Asie de l'Inde, says that the arrival of a
French dentist in the Colony appears to have
created some excitement among the Americans
who exercise this lucrative calling. The teeth-
drawers speak of nothing less than the creation
of a monopoly. In a port so free as Hongkong
it is enough to bring ridicule on oneself to
express such a bizarre idea. Monopolies cannot
take root in a city so largely open to free
competition and the development of all energies.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman has unveiled
the statue to the late Sir William Harcourt
which has been erected in the Members' Lobby
in the House of Commons. The statue is the
first to be erected in the Members' Lobby, and
it was subscribed for by past and present
members of the House of Commons, many of
whom were present at the ceremony. The
Prime Minister paid an eloquent tribute to the
doughty parliamentarian, and afterwards
handed the statue over to the keeping of the
head of the Department of Works, who, by a
happy coincidence, is a son of Sir William
Harcourt himself.

By kind permission of Lieut. Col. Price,
D.S.O., Commandant and Officers of the 129th
Battalion, the Band of the Regiment will play
the following programme at the U.S.R. Club,
Kowloon, to-day, commencing at 5.30 p.m.:—
March "Frangas," "Costa"
Overture "Romantic," "Kaiser Hala"
Selection "Rem. of Sullivan," Arr. by Winter-
bottom
Valse "Loyalty," "Wheeler"
Lied "Happy Days in Dixie," "Biggins"
Fantasia "Happy Days in Dixie," "Biggins"

Tenison papers of the 2nd instant contain
particulars of an extraordinary and unaccount-
able outrage committed by a coolie on Mr.
O'Hara, one of the junior messes of Messrs.
Collins & Co. The coolie entered the compound
of the house about 7 a.m. on Saturday, the 3rd
inst., passed the watchman without challenge,
took a rifle with bayonet fixed from a stand
in the hall, and made his way to Mr. O'Hara's
bedside. Mr. O'Hara was fortunately half
awake and just in time realised he was being
attacked. He sprang out of bed on the wall-
side and shouted for help. His next room
colleague, Mr. Dixon, rushed in and attacked
the coolie with another bayonet, but in the
meantime Mr. O'Hara had sustained several
nasty wounds. It was not until Mr. Morling
arrived with a stout stick that the coolie was
eventually laid out. Mr. O'Hara happily
escaped any fatal injury, though only narrowly.
The motive for the attack is unknown, but
insanity is suggested.

The officers of the Seaford Highlanders
(Caidick's Right Club) held their annual dinner
last month at the Savoy Hotel. They were
present—Captain Alexander, Lieutenant
Arbuthnot, General Sir G. Digby Barker,
Major Barlow, Lieutenant-Colonel Brooke
Hunt, Mr. H. E. Brown, Lieutenant-Colonel
Burns, Colonel Campbell, Captain Christopher,
Major Elliot, Major Fielden, Major Fergusson,
Brigade-Surgeon Footner, M.D., Captain
Gaisford, Colonel Grant, Lieutenant Gray,
Colonel Hilton, Colonel Kelsey, Major Mac-
Andrew, Colonel MacKenzie, Major Mac-
leachlan, Lieutenant Macleachlan, Major
McNeill, Major Moon, Colonel Murray,
Major Murray, Major-General Murray, Mr.
G. O'Grady, Lieutenant-Colonel Pardo, Cap-
tain Robertson, Lieutenant Sovell, District
Inspector-General Seaman, M.D., Captain W.
W. Sudeman, Lieutenant-Colonel Swirey,
Lieutenant Thornton, Major Vesey, Captain
Warand, Colonel White, Colonel S. B.
Jameson, Major A. B. Ritchie, Captain C.P.M.
Barn, Lieutenant B. M. Lumsden, Lieutenant
W. D. Hopburn, Lieutenant E. G. Hay,
Captain P. Fotheringham, Lieutenant L. F.
Fraser, Lieutenant C. C. O. Gascoigne,
Lieutenant Sir John E. Fowler, Bart.,
Lieutenant the Hon. E. O. Campbell, Captain
W. M. Thomson, Major Arbuthnot, Lieuten-
ant D. G. Mediven, and Captain N. A.
Thomson.

TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

**OUR ATTORNEY-GENERAL
HONOURED.**

CREATED A K.C.

LONDON, July 12th.

Sir Henry Spencer (Berkeley has
been created a K.C.,

FRANCO-BRITISH EXHIBITION.

LONDON, July 12th.

It has been decided to hold a
Franco-British Exhibition in London
in 1908.

THE TURBULENT RAND.

LONDON, July 12th.

It is rumoured that a rising on the
Rand is imminent.

RUSSIAN ASSASSINATION.

LONDON, July 12th.

Chokhuin has been assassinated.

["REUTERS' SERVICE"]

**MR. CHAMBERLAIN IN
BIRMINGHAM.**

LONDON, July 10th.

Mr. Chamberlain, addressing 14,000
people in Birmingham yesterday, dwelt on
Tariff Reform, which he said was necessary
to unite the empire. He was confident that
the Free Trade superstition must go; they
were not at present moving as fast as some
might desire, but quite fast enough for him,
and he hoped to see his cherished ideas
successful at an early date. He referred
with disgust and indignation to the conduct
of Ministerialists in regard to the recent
Egyptian elections, and to Natal.

RUSSIA.

LONDON, July 10th.

At a court-martial held at Constantinople,
the sentence of death was passed on four
officers of the *Biedoy* (T. B. D.), for sur-
rendering the ship, but owing to extenuating
circumstances, the court recommended a
commutation of the sentences to dismissal
from the service. Admiral Rozhdievsky,
who went on board the *Biedoy* after the
battle of Tsushima, and was there at the
time of the surrender, was acquitted by the
court-martial.

NEW AUSTRALIAN MAIL LINE.

LONDON, July 10th.

The Australian Commonwealth has con-
cluded a decennial contract with Laings
of Sunderland for an accelerated mail service
from Brindisi. The contract will come into
force in February, 1908. The steamers will
fly the flag of the Commonwealth, and will
employ white labour. The steamers will
call at Port Said, Colombo and Fremantle.

["N.C. Daily News Service"]

**THE RESTORATION OF SOUTHERN
MANCHURIA.**

Tokyo, July 6th.

The Japanese military administration from
Fushun has been already withdrawn; from
Changtu it is to be withdrawn on the 15th
inst.; from Mukden, Tieling, Liaoyang, and
Yingkow (Newchwang) on the 31st inst.

RUMOURS.

Tokyo, July 6th.

There are various rumours in Seoul of the
dethronement of the Emperor in favour of
Prince Wilho, who declined the imperial sum-
mons on account of inability of illness, but these
rumours are unfounded.

A PRO-ZULU M.P.

LONDON, July 6th.

The Labour member Mr. Keir Hardie has
caused a sensation by writing to a Zulu at
present at Edinburgh a letter in which he
declares that recent brutalities in the Sudan
reduce the Congo, which is the whole massacre
of natives in South Africa is shameful and
horrible. He hopes the day will speedily come
when the Zulus will be able to defend themselves
from the barbarities of hypocritical white men.
The papers published this prominently.

The signing of the Anglo-French-Italian
treaty concerning Abyssinia and in particular
the railway from Djibouti to Adis-Ababa is
expected shortly. It will ensure the principle
of the open door.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued
the following report—

On the 12th at 12.05 p.m.—The depression is
over W. Japan, and moving slowly Eastwards.
The barometer has fallen again over the
China coast, and another depression appears to
be developing over the Eastern Sea.
Pressure is highest to the E. of Japan in the
North, and over the China Sea in the South.
Fresh S.W. winds are indicated in the
Formosa Channel and the N. part of the China
Sea.
Forecast:—Fresh S.W. winds; squally,
showery.

SUPREME COURT.

Thursday, July 12th.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

BEFORE MR. A. G. WISE (PUNJAB JUDGE).

PETITION DISMISSED.

Re the Hop Wo-chan firm *ex parte* Yik Yee
cheung and the Shing Kee firm.

Mr. H. K. Holmes, who appeared for the
petitioning creditor, said his Lordship allowed
an adjournment some two weeks ago in order
to ascertain whether the principal creditor in
the speaker's declaration of assets could be
found. Mr. Holmes had endeavoured to find
the man, but learned that he had gone away, so
the result was he could only show a very small
sum, \$100 odd, as assets.

His Lordship—What is your application to-
day?

Mr. Holmes—I simply appear before your
Lordship to say I have made inquiries and am
unable to show that the amount mentioned in
the declaration of assets can be recovered.

His Lordship—The petition is dismissed.

RECEIVING ORDER GRANTED.

Tong Chak po *ex parte* the debtor.

Mr. R. A. Harding, who represented the
debtor, said the petition was filed by the debtor
on Wednesday. He described himself as a
money-changer carrying on business under the
style of the Tak Tong Cheung Kee at No. 100,
Queen's Road Central.

Debtor was put in the box and said his assets
consisted of two iron safes.

His Lordship—With no money in them?

Debtor—One safe contained \$1,700 cash.

His Lordship—Who's got the safe?

Debtor—I was sent to jail, so don't know
what became of them.

Continuing, debtor said his furniture and
chattels were worth \$120, his book debts
amounted to \$6,300, due from persons residing
in the Colony, and of which he thought \$3,000
could be collected. His liabilities were \$11,300.

The plaintiff was called and said he obtained
\$1,200 from the safe mentioned.

His Lordship—What was it seized for?

Mr. Howell—Under a writ of execution for a
sum of about \$500.

Mr. Harding asked his Lordship for a
receiving order, stating that the assets would
work out at \$1,200 less costs of action and plus
furniture \$120 and book debts \$3,000.

His Lordship granted the order.

Mr. Harding then applied for the debtor's
release, and an order was made accordingly.

A DIFFICULTY.

The Fung Chung firm *ex parte* Chan Chi-
puk.

This was an application for payment out of
costs. Mr. C. P. Dixon (of Mr. John Hastings
office) appeared for six creditors, and Mr. R. A.
Harding for the petitioning creditor.

Mr. Dixon said he represented all the plaintiffs
in six summary actions connected with this
case.

His Lordship—There is another application
by Mr. Lee Jones. Why didn't you include that
in your costs?

Mr. Dixon—Because it was in an original
action. The debtor was suffering from leprosy,
and Mr. Jones had to examine him.

His Lordship—There is some mistaken idea
that leprosy is contagious. It is if you were
confined with a leper for about six months.

Mr. Dixon said his application was made
under section 33, sub-section 2.

His Lordship—Who was the creditor in this
original action?

Mr. Dixon—The plaintiff was a man named
Leung Mau-po.

His Lordship—Did he get a judgment?

Mr. Dixon—No, the case was going on when
the petition was filed.

His Lordship—I should like to give Mr.
Jones something, but I don't see my way. I
can grant your application, but I must
adjourn Mr. Jones for the present because I
don't really see how I am going to do it. Have
you any objection?

Mr. Dixon—No.

His Lordship—There is only \$800 in Court
and if I pay your costs there will be only \$375
for Messrs. Jones and Nolan.

Mr. Harding said Mr. Jones' fees ought to
be paid, and since Mr. Dixon's client had
made an application it seemed to him that he
ought to pay the fees.

His Lordship—In the original action?

Mr. Harding—Yes, my Lord.

Mr. Dixon—I have proved for the amount of
the claim in the original action.

His Lordship—And your costs?

Mr. Dixon—No, my Lord. If I included
the commissioner's fees in the bill of costs that
would be an admission that the plaintiff is liable,
and I submit he is not.

His Lordship—The applications for costs in
the summary actions are granted. My decision
with regard to Mr. Jones' fees is reserved, but I
certainly think he ought to get them.

PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

Re Li Tak-ung *ex parte* the debtor.

This was a public examination conducted by
Mr. G. H. Wakeman, Official Receiver. Mr.
E. J. Grist (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist)
appeared for the debtor, and Mr. R. F. C.
Master (of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master)
appeared on behalf of a creditor.

Li Tak-ung said he lately carried on business
as a general merchant, at No. 5, Yuen On
Street. He was sole owner and commenced
business on April 27th, 1905, with a capital of
\$4,600. The chief part of his business was
exporting goods to California. He exported
goods to the Kwong Lin Yuen Kee to the
value of \$6,000 odd, and only received on
account a sum of \$800. That firm ceased to
carry on business in February or March of this
year because of the earthquake and fire. The
Lee Tak-ung of New York owed him \$8,450, and
received an installment from them in February
or March of this year. He shipped the goods at
the end of last and at the beginning of this

year, and the money could probably be recovered.
One, Li Tak, owed him \$825, but he put the
amount down as a bad debt as the man had
disappeared.

Mr. Grist applied for the debtor's adju-
dication.

Mr. Master made a similar application and
applied for costs.

His Lordship closed the examination and
adjourned the case until the Official Receiver
furnished his report.

ANOTHER EXAMINATION.

Wong Tsung-cheung, alias Wong Choi, *ex
parte* the debtor.

The Official Receiver also conducted this
public examination. Mr. R. A. Harding
appeared for the debtor, and Mr. G. E. Morrell
(of Messrs. Donny and Bowley) for 24 creditors.

Wong Tsung-cheung said he was sole owner
of the stationery business which started in 1903.
When the business started there were 13 part-
ners, but twelve had retired.

Mr. Wakeman—What was the reason of the
other partners retiring?

His Lordship—They left him to run the
show.

Debtor—The business was not a paying one;
they lost money every year, so decided to retire.
His Lordship—Why didn't you retire too?

Debtor—If I did there would be no one to
take the shop over.

Mr. Wakeman—And these partners, when
they retired, took out \$100 each?

Debtor—Yes, I paid them that amount.

Mr. Wakeman—And at the time you couldn't
pay your debts, could you?

Debtor—There were no debts.

Mr. Wakeman—You said you had been losing
all along.

Debtor—Although there were losses each
year I settled up the debt in full.

His Lordship—What are his liabilities?

Mr. Wakeman—They total \$38,294.

His Lordship—Has he incurred the whole of
that since June?

Mr. Wakeman—Since June 3rd.

His Lordship—Has he done very well.

Continuing, debtor said the greater part of
his liabilities were in China; 267 debts were
due to his shop since last Chinese new year.

The debts owing in the previous year were not
included in his statement of affairs because
they were all bad. Since his partners went out
he borrowed over \$20,000 to pay off the firm's
debts.

His Lordship—The other 12 ought to come
in to pay a proportion of that, surely. It is
absurd to suppose he borrowed on his own
account to pay off their debts.

Examined by Mr. Morrell, debtor said he
knew he was insolvent on June 3rd. He was
then informed by a man who came from
San Francisco that his shop there had been
destroyed by fire, so knew he could not pay
his debts.

His Lordship—The other partners appear to
have left him as the proverbial rats leave the
ship.

The examination was closed and an adju-

MACAO.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

July 11th.

AN UNEASY SUSPICION.
The Government has appointed a committee to go from house to house for the purpose of taking notes about the monthly rentals. What is the object of this? Probably to increase the tax. If such is the case it is indeed a hardship which they are imposing on the poor inhabitants of this city. The revenue of Macao is more than ample to meet expenditure, and no extraordinary expenditure is contemplated for the improvement of the city, so the tax on house rents should be reduced instead of being increased.

AN "AMERICAN BAR."

A new concern has sprung up in the Rua Central under the above designation. The locality does not seem appropriate for a business of this sort.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT AGAIN.

"Hope deferred maketh the heart sick." We are still without good light.

POSTAGE ON LETTERS.

Why are letters from Macao to Hongkong and Canton made to pay three cents postage while those coming from these places pay only two? Some time ago the postage from here was the same as from Hongkong and Canton. Why has it been increased?

RECLAMATION WORK.

The work on 150 metres of reclaimed ground under the "Bon Vista" Hotel is proceeding very fast, and soon the inhabitants of Macao should have a very pretty "praya" on which to promenade.

METROPOLE HOTEL SOLD.

Yesterday afternoon, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Lammert, auctioneer, put up for sale by public auction all that piece or parcel of ground situate at Shaokwan Road and registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 1705. The lot has an area of 67,500 square feet, and is held for a term of 99 years granted by a Crown lease dated February 1st, 1901, subject to the payment of an annual Crown rent of \$478. Erected on the said lot is the valuable property known as the Metropole Hotel. As at the previous day's sale, there were evidently only two intending purchasers out of the number present. Bidding opened at \$20,000, and rose slowly to \$25,000, at which figure the property was knocked down to Mr. Ley Sing-kin, Mr. F. X. d'Almeida Castro was the solicitor for the vendor.

THE HARBOUR ABLAZE.

Residents of East Point witnessed quite an unusual sight yesterday morning, when a considerable expanse of water in the harbour was covered by flame. This phenomenon occurred through waste oil which is supposed to have been drained from the oil tanks of the Dutch Petroleum Works into the harbour. The crews of a number of junks and sampans in the vicinity were burning grass off the bottoms of their vessels, and some hot ashes falling into the water, the oil instantly ignited. To escape the vessels in the vicinity had to "up anchor" and get under weigh with all possible speed. One sampan was burnt, and another considerably damaged, while Gordon's Wharf was saved from destruction by the prompt appearance of the Fire Brigade from No. 2 Police Station. The blaze was of short duration, but the damage might have been considerable had it not been for the concerted action of the Chinese on the spot who rendered excellent service in fighting the flames. The fire was first witnessed at the Bay View Police Station, from which a telephone message was despatched to No. 2 Station. The brigade were sent in attendance, but with the exception of the wharf the fire had burnt itself out on their arrival.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE MURDER MYSTERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

SIR,—Your account of the brutal treatment of the Misses Hogg has interest for many people in Hongkong who knew them. Only the other day I was talking with a lady at Kowloon about them. The piece at the end of your report, "by one who knew them," must have been written by a man, as he talks of their wearing "rusty grey or brown stuff." It was blue serge, I remember, patched and darned with white cotton. They did not always stay at the Grand Hotel, but at the Club Hotel, Yokohama, and afterwards took a house near Winstanley's Farm. Five years ago last May, I think it was, they were going home on the *Sobriana*, which was wrecked. They were transferred to the *Prim Heinrich*, and I remember they accused the *Sobriana's* lascars of stealing nearly everything they had. They called each other "Pearl" and "Ruby." I never heard of the Christian names now given.—Yours truly,

A SHIPPING COMBINE.

Messrs. Shawan, Tomes & Co., agents of the Shire-Line, have received information from Messrs. Jenkins & Co., Ltd., London, that they have just definitely concluded an arrangement whereby the following steamers belonging to Messrs. Brookbank & Co. of Liverpool, will be run regularly under the Shire-Line. The steamers referred to are the *Ameer*, *Gadecar*, *Murwarri*, *Bengali*, and *Pindari*. The arrangement was to come into force from 1st July, and these five steamers after that date will be run as follows:—*Glamorganshire*, *Cerdigan-shire*, *Montgomeryshire*, and *Penbroekshire*. By this new arrangement there will be considerable development in the Shire-Line business so far as Hongkong and China is concerned.

HOME AND CHINA AFFAIRS.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

PICTORIAL INEXACTITUDES.

London, June 14th.

Cant is one of the prevailing curses of England. Several years ago, Ouida, in one of her characteristic outbursts, took up the theme, and scathed English society in all its grades. But cant is as prevalent to-day as it was when Ouida wrote, and in no recent instance has it been exemplified more prominently than in the agitation against Chinese labour in the Transvaal. To some extent you have been enabled to comprehend the outcry that was made during the General Election against "Chinese slavery," so-called, but unless you had listened to some of the perverted speeches from Liberal platforms, as I did, you cannot conceive the disturbing influence of partisan over-zeal upon the intellects of your fellow-countrymen. Many a heart must have bled for the poor suffering coolies in the Rand compounds! Lord Elgin had too much sense to be led as ray even by his party leader, the corner of phrases like "methods of barbarism" and "taint of slavery." Yet, to appease the extremists of the Liberal party, he issued to the Chinese in the Transvaal a proclamation that will go down to posterity as a masterpiece of cant, a curio in the art of administration. "It has come to my ears," he wrote, "that certain among you are discontented in spirit. Cases such as these give rise to feelings of compassion." Then he proceeded to relate how the discontented in spirit might be repatriated at their own expense, more or less. How have the coolies responded? Have the 60,000 coolies in the Transvaal risen up as one man and called Lord Elgin and the Liberal Government blessed? Not a bit of it. They hang their chains—the hypothetical chains of Radical election posters. Only twelve out of 60,000 want to go home! They prefer the good food and the good lodging of the Transvaal to the luxury and freedom of their native land. Striving after a blessed consistency, some of the Liberals, like Dr. Macmura and Mr. Hiltner Bollee, insist on the use of the word "slavery" and the repatriation of the Chinese whether they want it or not, but it is being borne in upon the minds of the people that they were hoodwinked by the speeches from Liberal platforms, that these speeches consisted mainly of a mixture of bunkum and cant, and I notice that even Dr. Clifford, who raved and raved about this so-called "slavery" till he got his nonconformist friends returned to power, is now ominously silent on a subject that used to make his heart bleed copiously.

THEIR EFFECT IN CHINA.

While we condemn the lies that were used as party cries and chaff the Radicals, we cannot overlook the serious aspect of the matter that arises out of the reproduction in China of the Chinese labour cartoons, which Mr. Lonsdale, the Unionist Member for Mid Armagh, has so pitifully described as "pictorial inexactitudes." Calling attention to the reproduction of these cartoons in Peking, Mr. Lonsdale asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether, in view of the fact that these pictorial inexactitudes were calculated to inflame Chinese resentment against British residents in China and interfere with British trade with that country, he would represent to the Chinese Government the desirability of stopping the further circulation of these cartoons. Sir Edward Grey had no official information on the point, and relied on the British Charge d'Affaires at Peking to inform him what action should be taken, if any, to counteract the dangers arising from the reproduction of the cartoons. The pity of it is that there should have been any originals to reproduce. Thus comes home to roost the evil deeds born of terminological inexactitudes stirred by cant. And it is the Government that came into office by the aid of these pictorial lies that is concerning itself so much with the religious education of the children! Can cant take us further? What a holy spectacle we are to the heathen that sits in darkness!

HONGKONG AT BISKAY.

I hear that Lieutenant G. P. Lammert, who is at present in London on holiday, is likely to represent the Hongkong Volunteer Corps at the forthcoming National Rifle Association meeting at Biskay. Should he do so, the Colony will be worthily represented, though it is matter of regret that Lieutenant Lammert did not shoot at Biskay when he was in the heyday of his shooting strength. With Major Chapman and Captain Macdonald at home—and there must be other Hongkong volunteers on holiday in the old country just now—it would be a good thing if they could get together a team to shoot in some of the representative matches, such as the Kilmory Cup. I hope to be able to cable to you some of Lieutenant Lammert's successes. His Hongkong and Shanghai friends will be interested to learn that Mr. Lammert is taking advantage of his visit to England to improve his musical knowledge. He is, I believe, a fairly regular attendant at the best concert rooms, and he is taking singing lessons, which should improve his already beautiful voice and make him a greater favourite than ever on the platform in Hongkong.

LONDON'S NEWSPAPERS.

Taking into consideration its importance as the centre of a world-wide empire, if not the centre of the civilised world, London is badly served by its newspapers. In isolated stations in India, in the treaty ports of China, even in Hongkong itself, the statement is often heard that the newspapers never contain anything of interest. As a matter of fact, every community has the newspaper it deserves. Except London! Not the man in Hongkong who grumbles because his morning paper does not contain full reports of the sittings of Parliament, and a supply of foreign telegrams at least equal to the *Times*, reflect on the shortcomings of the London newspapers as a whole. The *Irish Times*, the *Scotsman*, and the

Manchester Guardian have often a better summary of London news than any of the London dailies, and an infinitely better supply of district and provincial news. The supply of foreign telegrams may not rise to the *Times* standard of excellence, but then the provincial papers, like you in Hongkong and China, have to rely to some extent on a service that is not always adequate, however well managed in some respects. Even the London dailies lack enterprise, and one of the leading papers, which its staff considers as a serious rival to the *Times*, missed in the course of a fortnight such important events as the attempted assassination of the King and Queen of Spain, the capture and suicide of the anarchist Morral, and the death of Mr. Seldon. These were no ordinary "happenings," and not even the "largest and best" can afford to miss them. But the average Londoner is long-suffering, and he does not write to the editor that henceforth he intends to subscribe to "the hated rival." Among the Liberal papers the *Tribune* seems to have scored a "success d'estime." Whether it will ever be a financial success is doubtful. It does not appear to have injured the prestige of the *Daily Chronicle* or to have taken away any of the advertising revenue of that excellently-conducted journal, but one hears less nowadays of the *Daily News*, which is not the literary product it was ten years ago, or less. The *Tribune*, whatever its management may aim at, will never be the organ of advanced Liberalism among the lower classes. It must tend to Whiggism. So the Labour party is bringing out a morning daily of its own. The new paper is to be called *The Majority*, and the metropolis and the provinces have been posted with bills urging all who work for wage or salary, who are, of course, the majority, to subscribe to the new organ.

THE WORKERS' PAPER.

The appeal issued by the representatives of the Labour party soliciting support for *The Majority* is causing a flutter in Liberal circles. It is stated that if the new paper obtains six million readers, a sum of £300,000 a year will be given to the funds of the Labour organizations. *The Daily News* properly enough calls this "the riotous" fancy of a bubble company promoter, and complains that the origin of the new venture is "strangely veiled." The "National Liberal Organ" as it still styles itself, with what degree of justification I would not like to say, also says, "We trust for the good name of the Liberal labour group that there has been an improper use of any of the names we have mentioned no time will be lost in dissociating them from so doubtful a proceeding." As one of the *Harmsworth* papers remarks, "Obviously the prospect of the new journal obtaining six million readers is not to the liking of some other journals." [The Labour members have disavowed any connection with it.]

I fear *The Majority*—with a big "M"—has little prospect of success, for "the majority"—with a little "m"—do not advertise. Besides, the man with "a salary" does not reckon himself in the same class with the insignificant being that has "a wage." If the new paper survives long enough to obtain a million readers—and subscribers—there are hopes of ultimate success, but the public is slow to roll in its millions.

ENGLAND AND ANARCHISM.

The recent attempted assassination of the young King and Queen of Spain has led to renewed demands for international action for the protection of society from the attacks of militant anarchism. There is the usual outburst of natural indignation, and the usual crop of fantastic proposals for ending anarchism. But the soberer journals and weeklies discuss the situation with a calmness that may be admirable, but a calmness that is "expecting to the average unthinking man in the street, who forgets the danger to himself from panic legislation. We can sympathize with the universal indignation, yet we are forced to confess that the occasion is one for calmness and careful thought before we legislate. There are two types of anarchists. There is the theorist who seeks a wholesale reform of society. With much of his doctrine it is easy to agree. It would be an injustice to him to assert that he advocates murder, even the murder of despots. Then there is the anarchist who is an Ishmael of society—the man whose hand is against every other man, be he despot, capitalist, or even his more successful neighbour. With him there can be no sympathy. Nothing that society could do would satisfy him. He is a madman, and when found should be dealt with in such manner that he could no longer be a menace to society.

THE ANARCHIST PRESS.

One journal sapiently suggests that all society can do for its own protection is to see that the police surround our rulers that the anarchists cannot fail to recognize that attempts on their lives must fail. But surely something more is possible. This country is being accused by our Continental neighbours of harbouring known anarchists of criminal intent, and by co-operation it is surely possible to encompass the safety of society by dealing with the militant anarchist wherever he is found. The Aliens Act should help our police to prevent the increase of foreign anarchists in this country. There might be an international agreement to arrest all suspects, and have a sort of clearing house for criminals, but the English mind hesitates to take any action that might be construed as shutting this free and enlightened country to the political refugee. What, to take local instances, would be the position of the Shanghai Settlement in the case of a second Kang Ya-wei, or Hongkong in the case of a second Sun Yat-sen? The more evidence of Chinese manhood is always looked askance. Our Governor grants an extradition order. So, you see, it is much easier to call out for a

steady against anarchism than to find a workable scheme. One thing at least London can do, and that is to suppress the foreign newspapers of the East End that publish the anarchistic propaganda. There is also a hope that the present Government will take some action to remove the Continental reproach that England is the home of the anarchist fraternity.

THE NEW LOAD LINE.

Perhaps it is not generally known that as the result of the new Board of Trade rules an innovation is being carried out which may have far-reaching effects on British shipping. Load lines are being adjusted to allow of the deeper loading of vessels, an alteration which was necessary in the interests of owners by reason of the changes which had gradually taken place in the construction of vessels since the previous regulations were framed about twenty years ago, and under this arrangement the British mercantile tonnage will be materially increased. But this does not necessarily apply to Hongkong.

As Mr. James MacDonald, Government Marine Surveyor, informed our representative, there will be no change in the statistics of Hongkong. The statistics of the first port in the world are based on the gross registered tonnage of the ships entering and clearing, and the only alteration will be that vessels, by being allowed to load deeper, can carry more cargo. The gross registered tonnage will of course remain the same. Proceeding, Mr. MacDonald explained that a new type of vessel, the shelter deck type, had established itself since the load line was first introduced. These ships are allowed to load much deeper than they were formerly, under the revised regulations, while the spar deck vessels, to a smaller extent, are permitted to do the same. So that practically it is these two types of vessel that benefit. When the rules came into operation, owners at home called to their agents abroad to have the load lines of their ships altered, but in one case, that of the *Tuckrahama*, members of the crew objected, as the new conditions violated their agreements.

The Harbour Master (Hon. Captain L. A. W. Barnes-Lawrence), interviewed by our representative, said that the adjustment of the load line raised some difficulty, as in vessels which had sailed from Britain prior to these new Board of Trade rules coming into operation the men pointed out that any alteration made in the load line violated their agreements. Doubtless many were making this a pretext for getting clear of the ship and sent home. There was really no question of safety involved. Owners on the one hand were anxious to take advantage of the new conditions at once, but of course had to point out that unless the alteration was entered in the agreement with the men he could not recognise it. In other words the consent of the men who had sailed under agreement must be obtained, otherwise they cannot be compelled to remain on the ship. Therefore the old mark must hold good until authority is obtained to alter the load line. On the subject of the shipping statistics Captain Barnes-Lawrence remarked that if the ships could under the new conditions carry more cargo then shippers might do with fewer vessels. The tendency now-a-days was to "mule" larger ships, and this result was not impossible. But the whole thing was very problematical. We might get bigger ships and more of them. Doubtless the return of the tonnage of cargoes in Hongkong would be affected by the alteration, and therefore, indirectly, the tonnage of vessels will be diminished. If ships are enabled to carry about 25 or 30 tons more it might naturally follow that the employment of fewer ships might be considered.

Mr. Lambert, Lloyd's Agent, did not feel free to discuss the question, but pointed out that as the deck construction of modern vessels gave a greater buoyancy than was possessed by the older ships it was only fair to owners that there should be a greater cargo space commensurate with this greater buoyancy reserve. The alteration of the load line was a perfectly natural sequence to the changes that had gradually been introduced in the construction of ships since the last rules were framed by the Board of Trade.

Our representative's next call was on Mr. W. J. Saunders, manager of the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd. Asked as to the possibility of an increase in insurance risks in consequence of the adjustment of load lines, Mr. Saunders said there had been no suggestion of putting up rates at present. Possibly, after a few straggles of the deeper draught vessels the rate might be increased, but at present nothing would be done, as if one company attempted to advance rates the business would be passed over to others. The deeper draught would certainly have adverse influence on straggles, as a vessel with the new load line was liable to strike a rock which a ship with the present draught would pass over. In conclusion, Mr. Saunders joyfully remarked that the underwriters would like to see more straggles, as it was their only opportunity of making money.

THE SHANGHAI STORM.

NOT A TYPHOON.

The following interesting comments come from the observatory at Siakwei. "The phenomenon has passed nearly with the features of the squalls or torridities of America; it was not a typhoon. One of the electric discharges struck the anemometer of the observatory, and put out of use nearly every electric wire of the self-registering instruments."

Full accounts of the damage done in the Settlements are published in the daily papers. Let us say only that about 11 a.m. during a quarter of an hour, the circumference of the Shanghai lower registered 35 kilometres of wind which makes a velocity of 140 kilometres (87 miles) an hour. It is quite certain that during some squalls of two or three minutes, still greater figures were attained (say 90 or 92 miles). This is enough to explain the havoc. According to H. A. Hazen, 87 miles p.h. gives a pressure of 38 pounds per square foot, and 92 miles 42 pounds.

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THE KING AT ST. PAUL'S.

ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE.

The setting apart of a chapel for the Knights and Companions of this Order, at St. Paul's Cathedral, permitted in a very striking and magnificent manner, in which His Majesty the King took part. Following are extracts from a long account of the proceedings:—

A bright sunny day outside, with just enough air to stir the young leaves of the plane-trees in the churchyard, and set the lazy battlements of flags rolling luxuriously above the house-tops; inside, beneath the huge, grey vaults, a pleasant quietness, just tinged with the muffled roar of London, that never completely dies away. Great airy buttresses of white masonry slanted down from the southern windows, and through the open western doors the cooled way of scarlet and white shown in the moonday glare. Beneath the dome a wide central passage was kept by the Yeomen of the Guard, their quaint apparel setting the clock back by just those centuries that have intervened between to-day and the consecration of the last chapel of a knightly Order. The scarlet of a line of Grenadiers continued the scheme of colour down to the western doors.

On either side, between the pillars, the nave and rotunda were gay with the summer silks and leas of invited guests, sisters, wives, and friends of the members of the Order. Here and there among them the red of a uniform sprang out in high and somewhat discordant relief, but the sunniness of the day did much to reconcile the many hues. Farther to the east, a close-set double square of seats marked the space reserved for the Companions. The Knights Commanders were seated in the choir, and above them Grilling Gibbons' stalls yawned empty, waiting for the arrival of the "Grand Crosses." These latter, at the other end of the church, awaited the arrival of the King.

Almost as noon struck, a hurricane of clearing and the subdued cadence of a brass band outside announced the arrival of His Majesty. There was no delay; a short procession was formed of the Bishop of London, the Dean, Archdeacon Sinclair, and the suffragan bishops of the diocese, who, in ceremonial cope, preceded the King to his stall in the newly-decorated and fitted choir of the Order. It will be unnecessary to do more here than record the dedication of the chapel by the Bishop of London, assisted by Bishop Montgomery, the Prelate of the Order, the Dean, and four of the Cathedral Canons. This part of the service lasted only five minutes. The dedicatory prayer was excellently worded, and struck the true note of the occasion. It was, indeed, the ordination of "a spiritual dwelling-place for those, our brethren, who have served our Lord the King in all parts of his dominions," and the significance of the festival was kept in view from one end of the service to the other. Immediately afterwards the procession was re-formed, and the Knights Grand Cross, each wrapped in his rich Saxon blue mantle, two and two, preceded the King to the choir of honour which had been prepared on the northern side of the high altar. Directly in front of them again, the choristers, attended on either side by the bandmen of the Grenadier Guards, moved to their seats in the choir, singing the hymn, "For all the saints who have their labours rest." The Lord Mayor of London, in his full robes of ermine velvet and ermine, and duly attended by the Sheriff, the Lord Mayor, the Mayor, and the Lord Mayor, were looking particularly well, was a man escorted by the clergy to the western doors, and down the steps to his carriage.

We have said that nothing was missing to add beauty, dignity, or significance to the occasion. Not only is this true, but it is a fact that a deeper and stronger significance than that of anything that occurred was lent by those knights of the Order, of whom there were about 100, to the ceremony. It is a fact that they were conspicuous by their absence. It is a fact that the Order, and the old saying is well understood by it—"Laborare est orare." Each in his own place, whether in Embassies in foreign capitals, in Government houses, in council chambers, in policy offices, or even beneath the eaves of a bare, unfurnished tent, those members of the Order who were not present played a man's part in the ceremony—played, indeed, that part which really counts for most in this high chivalry of Imperial development. In the very fact of their absence there rang the sternest challenge to the imaginations and the hearts of all, as when on that darkened afternoon four years ago those of us who stood in silence while the muffled drums echoed in the spaces of St. Paul's, were yet at that moment following Cecil Rhodes to his last lonely resting-place in the Matopos Hills. Not entirely unlike, either in significance or impressiveness, was the absence of the working Imperialists, and there can have been no one in the cathedral who did not leave it with an added awe for the splendid and fearful responsibilities which the British Empire may neither share nor shirk.

We have to thank a local resident for a picture of, and a cutting relating to, the new chapel, for the architectural decoration of which Mr. Somers Clarke is given great credit. It is stated that in addition to the Royal arms, thirty-two of the knights have their banners displayed over their stalls. Other G.C.M.G.'s, for whom no room can yet be found, will have their armorial bearings set in enamelled plaques upon the seats they occupy on the lower tier. No verbal description seems able to convey a proper description of the appearance of the chapel as depicted.

Most of us talk far too much. It is rarely, if ever, wise to say anything rather than nothing. If in every household an hour of silence was imposed on each member daily it would be better for the nerves of all, and give time for a little real thought, in which very few seem to have leisure to indulge.

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BRANCHES FROM PENANG TO PEKING.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1906.

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Saints of the Order, versed in special prayers for the King's Majesty, his subjects, and for the Grand Master and all the members of what was rather largely redesignated the Ionian Order, followed, and for the first time in their new home rose the short "bidding prayer" of an English Knight—hitherto only associated with the service of St. George's Chapel at Windsor. The chorale, "Now thank we all our God," and the Benediction brought the service to an end, and was the signal for "God save the King," played by the organ and the band together, and sang with the full strength of 3,000 lungs. Then the King, who was looking particularly well, was a man escorted by the clergy to the western doors, and down the steps to his carriage.

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9.30 a.m. to 10.00 a.m.	Every 10 minutes.
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10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	Every 10 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
12.00 p.m. to 12.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
12.30 p.m. to 1.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 1.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
1.30 p.m. to 2.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
2.00 p.m. to 2.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
2.30 p.m. to 3.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 3.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
3.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
MOUNT CASS.	
8.45 p.m. & 9.00 p.m.	8.45 to 11.15 p.m.
Every 4 hours.	

MAIL WILL CLOSE

PER	DATE
A. Rickmers	Friday, 13th, 11.00 A.M.
H. Haulen	Friday, 13th, 11.30 A.M.
Heungshan	Friday, 13th, 1.15 P.M.
Leongang	Friday, 13th, 3.00 P.M.
Kunano Maru	Friday, 13th, 3.00 P.M.
Hangsang	Friday, 13th, 3.00 P.M.
Friday, 13th, 5.00 P.M.	
Hakata Maru	Friday, 13th, 5.00 P.M.
Jacob Diederichsen	Friday, 13th, 5.00 P.M.
Charterhouse	Friday, 13th, 5.00 P.M.
Zaporo	Saturday, 14th, 10.00 A.M.
Saturday, 14th,	
Printed Matter and Sam- ples	10.00 A.M.
Registration	10.00 A.M.
(Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 10.45 A.M.)	
Della	Registration, Kowloon B.O. 10.00 A.M.
No late fee.	
Letters	11.00 A.M.
Heungshan	Saturday, 14th, 1.15 P.M.
Leongchow	Saturday, 14th, 3.00 P.M.
Haiching	Sunday, 15th, 9.00 A.M.
Tuesday, 17th,	
Printed Matter and Sam- ples	10.00 A.M.
Registration	10.00 A.M.
(Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 10.45 A.M.)	
Registration, Kowloon B.O. 10.00 A.M.	
No late fee.	
Letters	11.00 A.M.
Namsang	Tuesday, 17th, 2.00 P.M.
Teau	Tuesday, 17th, 3.00 P.M.
Chipsing	Tuesday, 17th, 3.00 P.M.
Monteagle	Wednesday, 18th, 10.00 A.M.
Barneo	Wednesday, 18th, 10.00 A.M.
Wednesday, 18th,	
Printed Matter and Sam- ples	10.00 A.M.
Registration	10.00 A.M.
(Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 10.45 A.M.)	
Registration, Kowloon B.O. 10.00 A.M.	
No late fee.	
Letters	11.00 A.M.
Kaifong	Wednesday, 18th, 3.00 P.M.
Chingtu	Wednesday, 18th, 3.00 P.M.
Rubi	Saturday, 21st, 11.00 A.M.
Dakota	Saturday, 21st, 11.00 A.M.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

may be expected here on or about 24th inst.

The Boston S.S. Co.'s str. *Shawmut* sailed from Moji on the 4th inst. for Hongkong via Manila.

The Mogul Line str. *Glouce* sailed from Liverpool on the 31st May for China and Japan.

The Barber Line str. *Saint George* sailed from New York on the 3rd June.

The str. *Glenfleur* left Callao for this port via Japan ports on the 1st July, and is due here on or about the 15th August.

STEAMERS PASSED THE CANAL.

June 15th—*Atholi*, *Polypheusus*, *Laertes*, (*thace*, 19th—*Indraguno*, *Monmouthshire*, *Istria*, *Savona*, 22nd—*Achilles*, *Ninnychow*, *Seneca*, 23rd—*Ernest*, *Poonia*, *Prize Regent* *Latipaul*, 29th—*Hawaiian*, *Donatus*, July 3rd—*Silesia* (*Gr.*), *Den of Mains*, *Montrose*, *Siberian*, 4th—*Bennet*, *C. Perd*, *Lucie*, *Diomed*, *Jan*, *Telmachus* 10th—*Bentley*, *Pinkshire*, *Jocun*, *Scandia*, *Sithonia*, *Dougala*, *Erron*, *Prize Fidd* *Friedrich*.

ARRIVALS AT HOME.

July 7th—*Ceylon*, 10th—*Archies*, *Mayue*, *Sankti Mari*.

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Port Arthur	Chungking	Wuohowu
Chefoo	Hangchow	Kwangcheuhwa
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Great Britain and France, Siamese Frontier.
Great Britain and Russia, Railway Convention
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